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NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS MODERN LITHUANIAN BANKNOTES

A book chronicling the history of the banknotes of the modern-day Republic of Lithuania 1990 to date has been published by the Bank of Lithuania, on the occasion of the 80th anniversary (1922-2002) of the Bank and the litas.

Entitled **LIETUVOS BANKNOTAI** (Lithuanian Banknotes), this highly illustrated masterpiece is hard cover, approximately 12 x 12" (310 cm) with 244 high quality glossy pages, full of color photographs throughout the text. There is a sewn "bookmark" ribbon which may be placed anywhere to mark the pages. 1,000 copies were printed.

The book is bi-lingual, Lithuanian on the left side of the page, and English on the right. Full text of both are presented, unlike some other works we have seen in recent years where the English section was only a "summary."

The book was the effort of compiler and text writer Juozas Galkus, and text writers Arūnas Dulkys; an editorial board consisting of Vytautas Aleksiejūnas, Nijolė Baltrūnienė, and Arūnas Dulkys; and designer Bronius Leonavičius.

The text is filled with biographies of banknote designers, the specific stories involved behind the designing of each banknote, rejected designs, and most importantly, for the first time,



ABOVE: The unissued 1991 1,000 Litų (KM-52) featuring artist and composer Mikalojus K. Čiurlionis on the face, and his 1908 painting "The Tale of Kings" on the back is illustrated in the new **Lietuvos Banknotai** book issued by the Bank of Lithuania.

includes the histories and photographs of the printed but unissued 1991 500 and 1,000 litų notes, and the printed but unissued 1994 100 litų note.

The book begins with an introduction by the Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Lithuania, Reinoldijus Šarkinas who states in part, "You are holding in your hands a unique publication--the first book of this kind about Lithuanian banknotes." (CONTINUED NEXT PAGE....)

2. NEW BOOK HIGHLIGHTS MODERN LITHUANIAN BANKNOTES

(Continued from page 1...)

Arūnas Dulkys begins the book with a chapter entitled "The Lithuanian School of Currency Design" in which he highlights the technical aspects which a modern-day banknote should have, especially with security features and how those features relate to circulation of such banknotes.

Of interest in this section is a poll taken by the Gallup Organization of residents of Lithuania as to which banknotes they liked the most, and which they disliked. The 1994 1 litas note was the most disliked by 58 of the 100 people polled, according to the chart on page 18. The 200 litų note was the most liked, with 48 positive responses.

Juozas Galkus writes the majority of the text, beginning on page 23 as he begins with a general history of banknotes and the peculiarities of their composition, giving examples and illustrations of various types of banknotes world-wide, technical aspects, watermarks and "see through" features, up to Euro dollars of today.

The primary focus on Lithuanian banknotes begins in the next chapter. Included in this chapter are Lithuanian and Lithuanian-Polish (under Kosciuszko) banknotes, covering the German "Ost" notes, and the pre-World War II Litas notes of the Republic of Lithuania. Full color photographs of each note are included.

With that as a foundation, Galkus continues with the history of the re-establishment of the Litas beginning in the late 1980s and all that was involved. Several proposed designs are shown, along with the names of artists and the stories behind their designs. This chapter also covers the provisional "talonas" notes issued prior to the Litas, and these too are amply illustrated and their histories given.

The following chapters give in great detail the histories of each denomination and printing of the banknotes issued into circulation, and those not issued for circulation although they were printed. The chapters are arranged by denomination, starting with the 1 Litas note, and ending with the unissued 1,000



The 2001 500 litų banknote featuring Vincas Kudirka and the liberty bell is featured on the cover of the book.

Litų. There are photographs of the notes themselves, artists original sketches, proposed designs, watermarks, security features, and historical details concerning each denomination.

The books final two chapters deal with 1) "Funny Banknotes" which cover the 1991 Olympic money notes issued in Šiauliai, the Samogitian Fair Money, and novelty "notes." The last chapter gives biographies and photographs of Lithuania's banknote designers Giedrius Jonaitas and Rytis Valantinas, the latter of which also drew the temporary Talonas series in 1991.

This book is destined to become *the* standard reference source for modern-day Lithuanian banknotes, and should be in the library of any serious collector of Lithuania material.

Unfortunately, the book is not being offered for public sale. It is however being given to officials and dignitaries. This book is a masterpiece honoring the work of Lithuania's artists and the Bank of Lithuania. We feel it should be made available to numismatic libraries in the world for future research and reference.

(See page 10 for another photograph from the book: the printed but unissued 1994 100 litų note that was meant to update and replace the 1991 dated note.)

You might have noticed that there have been a few "fake" coins being offered on internet auctions. Our members have made us aware of these and we are passing the information on to you.

The coin to the right is an aluminum copy of a 1562 three grašiai coin of King Sigismund III August. This copy and two others are currently manufactured by 'Kultūros Paveldo Išsaugojimo Pajėgos (Organization for the Preservation of Inherited Culture) in Vilnius, Lithuania. Their web site is: www.heritage.lt/KPIP. The copies were featured in a recent issue of *The Knight*, Issue 132, p. 4-5. In Lithuania, these copies cost about 50 to 75 cents in U.S. money. They are distributed through various museums in Lithuania just as copies of Roman and Greek coins are distributed in museums here in the States. Anyone handling coins should be able to feel the difference between silver, pewter or aluminum. The e-bay seller should have stated categorically that it was an aluminum copy. The buyer, having paid \$39.50, should realize it's aluminum and should decide if he really wants an aluminum copy at the price he bid.

The next piece contained the description: "BEWARE: FAKE Cnut Penny". This coin is indeed a FAKE as established by coin experts at the British Museum and elsewhere. Apart from this specimen, an identical coin is known to have been sold on e-bay earlier this year at a high price. It is supposed to



e-bay Item #1394508302

POLAND LITHUANIA OLD COIN 156Z (FALSIFICAT.?)

raima35(284) ★ is the winner



Fake Cnut penny

resemble a PINAS OON CRUC (Winas on Crewkerne) coin. I know that there is at least a third coin "on the loose". To quote from e-bay, "so beware all medieval collectors. The coins are in all probability produced in the Ukraine . . . and have reached Western Europe via a certain Mr. Romualdas Zukauskas of Vilnius, Lithuania. (e-bay ID: SAMOR54)".

"Fakes" are a significant problem in the world of military collecting. One of our LNA members had remarked, "most collectors think that there has been more Nazi material made since 1945 than was ever made by the Nazis. Most molds have survived and items have been made from these molds. It is virtually impossible to tell the ones made in 1933-1945 from those made more recently."

The 1973 law about having the word COPY stamped on replicas applies only to numismatic and political items. Have any of our LNA members purchased any counterfeits, fakes or copies without the word COPY?

OWLY INFORMATION TO KNOW ABOUT

The printing of the English-language version of the Bank of Lithuania brochure about the 2002 silver 5 Litai commemorative coin featuring the "Barn Owl" brought this response from long-time LNA member William Količius of Allison Park, Pennsylvania:

"I enjoyed very much reading the September-October 2002 issue of The Knight, and in particular the story "New Coin Features Barn Owl," though I am left musing that great numismatists are not so great ornithologists. The text appears to be a translation by someone with English, of British or Canadian persuasion, as a secondary language. Should you wish to inform your readers of the correct facts, I am setting them forth.

The 5 Litai coin does have the likeness of what we in North America know as a barn owl, but the two inscriptions do not mean "Barn Owl." "Tyto Alba" in Latin means "Night Owl, White," the second word referring to its breast plumage. "Liepsnotoji Palėda" in Lithuanian means "Flashing Owl," the first word referring to its manner of flight to its prey.

There are but two families of owls, Strigidae and Tytonidae. Tytonidae are large headed birds with heart-shaped facial disks, dark eyes, and long, feathered legs. These strictly nocturnal owls eat mostly mice and rats. They live throughout the temperate range. There are 12 genera worldwide, only one genus and specie, Tyto Alba, lives in North America. Three genera and species, including Tyto Alba, live in Europe. There are many sub-species, both in North America and in Europe.

In North America, they roost mostly in barns, consisting of a ground floor livestock shelter, an overhead hay loft, with ventilation and thus easy entry, usually a built-in granary, and in corn-growing areas an adjoining silo, all conducive to a good infestation of mice and rats. They are also found in warehouses, and in various large industrial buildings with mouse and rat infestations.

In Lithuania there are no barns in the North American sense, farm buildings are designed and used differently, so the term "Barn Owl" as we use it does not apply. Lithuanian farm buildings have many names and uses. "Daržinė" is a produce shed, mostly for potatoes. A threshing floor is called "klojimas," but also "kluonas." A granary is a "klėtis," but also a "svirnas." Any or all of these buildings are often joined together, including a livestock shelter, a privy with sump, and an adjoining dwelling, all known as a "trobesia," or farmstead. Owls do roost in some of these, which generally are too small and not as easily entered as barns in North America. Thus more so in Lithuania these owls roost in outer portions of farm buildings, as well as attics, abandoned buildings, steeples, belfries, bridges, and sometimes in caves or holes in riverbanks. Though they prefer to hunt inside buildings, in Lithuania they hunt more on the outside of farm buildings, and in open fields.

(Continued next page....)



Their favorite food is mice and rats, though occasionally they will take a squirrel, rabbit, frog, snake, kitten or bird. They swallow their prey whole, head first. If the prey is too large, they sever its neck, swallow the head whole, and discard the rest. They do not tear their prey into smaller pieces, except to feed their owlets, or when food is scarce they will tear up a larger prey and swallow it in pieces. Unlike most birds, owls do not have crops,

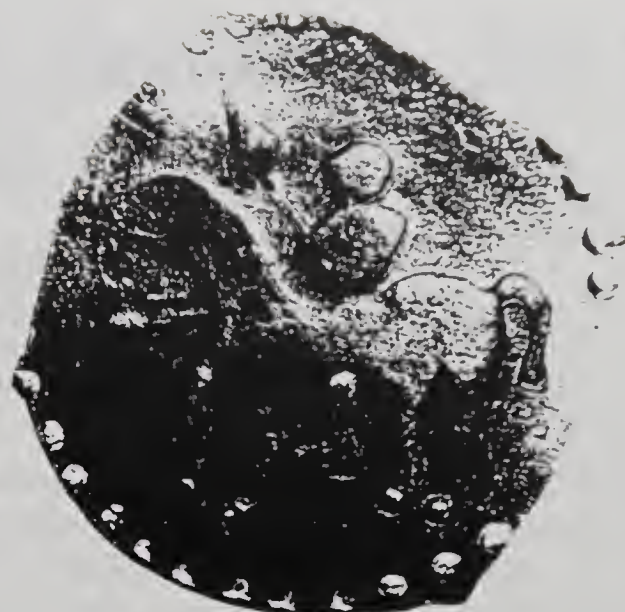


WHO'S NOT SO WISE
IF HE DOESN'T WATCH
THE MORNING SUN RISE

A CLIPPED COIN?

Aleksandras Radžius

Of the three early Lithuanian coin copies minted in aluminum by the 'Kultūros Paveldo Išsaugojimo Pajėgos (Organization for the Preservation of Inherited Culture), one is stated as being based on a specific coin found at Kernavė. The original silver coin, as found, is given as weighing 0.43 grams (6.6 grains). If the aluminum copy is an accurate reproduction of the found coin, it appears to me that the original coin was clipped. Thus, I reconstructed it in an attempt to estimate what the weight might have been had the coin not been clipped while in circulation. To the right are enlarged photos of the coin copy as well as my reconstruction, which, if reasonably accurate, suggests that about 20% of the coin's original weight was clipped. This suggests that the coin, as minted, might have weighed about 8.3 grains (0.54 grams). Since a contemporary groschen, regardless if it was minted in Prague or any other European principality, weighed about 54 grains (about 3.5 grams) and 12 Prague denars went into a Prague groschen, it appears that this Lithuanian coin of King Jogalia was originally minted as a 2-denar coin (9 grains), though slightly underweight. Alternately, my reconstruction might be too conservative.



5.

OWL COIN *(Continued from page 4...)*

enlargements of the gullet, where mastication and digestion begins, and cannot digest hair, hide, bones or feathers. Much of this material is regurgitated, or spit up, in pellets. From these pellets it is possible to determine what an owl has eaten.

These owls do not migrate, but stay with a plentiful food supply. New adults do migrate to establish their own territories, but actually only extending their range. They have few enemies besides humans. Their greatest natural enemy is the Goshawk. In North America they occasionally fall prey to the Great Horned Owl and the Red-Tailed Hawk; in Lithuania they are sometimes taken by large falcons. Extreme cold does reduce their numbers. In North America many die from eating rodents that have ingested warfarin or cyanide, or that have fed on wheat treated with dieldrin, an insecticide related to DDT, once used to dust crops. Lesser doses were not fatal, but caused thin egg shells, thus sitting destroyed the eggs. In Lithuania there are no rodent or insect control programs of any significance. The information that the breeding population in Lithuania is now estimated at around 50 pairs is most suspect. The genus would be on the verge of extinction, not just "Endangered Wildlife." Given Lithuania's mouse and rat abundance, that is not likely to happen.

The word "Pelėda" is an interesting anomaly of the Lithuanian language. It is a combination of the words "Pelė" and "Ėda," meaning "Mouse Feeding." Philologically, however, that applies only to animals, not birds. The word for bird feeding is "Lesa," so an owl should be "Pelėlesa," but we know Lithuanians will forever call an owl "Pelėda." The Bank of Lithuania has chosen a very fitting and unusual subject for its 5 Litai coin."

OBITUARIES WANTED

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629 is seeking copies of obituaries of persons of Lithuanian descent for their massive obituary files. These can be your family obituaries from years ago, or ones currently being published. Your help is appreciated!

6. THE UNMINTED 1926 50 LITŲ GOLD COIN

By VIDAS ŽIGAS, Designer

From: *Mokslas ir Gyvenimas*, 2002, No. 9

Translated by Aleksandras Radžius

This year is the 80th anniversary of the litas and centas banknotes that were first issued on October 2, 1922. I would like to acquaint you with the little known efforts of the government of Lithuania during the interwar period in minting a national gold coin, which was never minted. The designer of the unminted coin was Juozas Zikaras (1881-1944). This sculptor designed all 14 interwar coins Lithuania issued.

The Coin Act of June 20, 1924 did not forbid the minting of a gold coin. This law gave the State Treasury the authority to issue metal coins. The first section of the Act stipulates, "Coins will be minted in gold, silver and copper-aluminum. Every citizen has the right to request the State Treasury to mint gold coins and the Finance Ministry will collect a predetermined tax to cover the expenses of minting the coins."

The 5th paragraph of the second section reads, "Gold coins are to be minted as 50 denomination coins with 7.5231 grams of pure gold, a total weight of 8.3592 grams and having a diameter to thickness ratio of 20:1." The Coin Act was made public in Government News No. 167/1169, August 8, 1924.

In mid-1925, efforts were begun to produce the 50 litai gold coin. A letter from the Finance Department dated June 1 requested sculptor J. Zikaras, a drawing teacher at the Panevėžys School for Boys, to produce plaster models for the obverse and reverse of the gold coin. The sculptor produced three sets of sketches.

On July 15, 1925, the Cabinet of Ministers reviewed the sketches and approved the sketch with the crowned lady and the farm plowing (Minutes of the Cabinet of Ministers, July 15, 1925). In the 1926 budget, 1/2 million litai was allocated for the "preliminary work related to the minting of the coin (Lietuva, October 31, 1925)."

It must be remembered that the litas was covered by gold at a rate of 0.150462 grams of pure gold per litas. The August 11, 1922 regulation of the Bank of Lithuania required that no less than half of all the banknotes in circulation be covered by gold and the rest, by readily convertible securities. On issuing the gold coins, regulations complying with international guarantees of gold purity would have been forthcoming and they would have been completely integrated into the litas monetary system.

Although the interwar Lithuania did not issue gold coins,



the value of the litas had increased noticeably. Between 1922 and 1934, the exchange rate between the litas and the U.S. dollar was 10:1. In the 1938 issue of "Tautos Ūkis" (The Nation's Market Economy), No. 8 (138), there is another exchange rate for the U.S. dollar--5.87 litai per dollar selling and 5.92 litai per dollar buying, from the Bank of Lithuania.

In the M.K. Čiurlionis National Museum of Fine Art, housed in the collections of the Numismatic Section, is a model of the obverse and the unfinished reverse (without an indication of the denomination) of the gold coin which was being planned. Sculptor Juozas Zikaras prepared the models using brick red plaster. The diameter of the model is 212

millimeters. The model is backed on wooden board.

On the obverse is a young woman symbolizing the Lithuanian Republic. Underneath the figure is "1926" and on the right and the left of the figure is the legend "LIETUVOS RESPUBLIKA". The personification of Lithuania faces left and wears a crown, shaped like the main tower of the Upper Castle of Vilnius as it appeared in the early part of the 20th century. In her right hand, the woman holds a trident with a flag attached to the staff. Her left arm rests on a shield charged with an Apostolic Cross (Cross of Vytiis), and a leafy branch in her left hand.

It should be noted that between 1920 and 1939, the Upper Castle and the City of Vilnius was occupied by Poland.

The reverse depicts, going to the right, a farmer with a wide-brimmed hat, plowing. In his lowered right hand, he holds the plow handle, in his left, the reins. In front of the farmer is a horse with uplifted head pulling the plow, which is dug into the soil. The design is not complete. There is no legend indicating the denomination.

During the interwar period the press also justified the decision of the government not to issue gold coins. The journal "Trimitas" (the Trumpet), 1936, June 4, No. 23 (808) published an article by Jonas K. Karys, Director of the Lithuanian State Mint 1936-1939 entitled, "Truputi žinių apie monetas" (Some News about Coins). The author wrote, "The 50 litai coins that were planned were not minted. That is quite rational, as gold in circulation wears off."

The non-issuance of the gold coins during the interwar period was determined not only by "rational" physical characteristics of the metal, but also by the economic conditions in Lithuania. Also taken into account were the unstable political conditions internally and on the world stage. The 1/2 million litai of the state budget allocated in 1926 for the minting of the gold coins was meaningfully spent on other state needs.

BANK OF LITHUANIA TO ISSUE 500 LITŲ GOLD COIN IN 2005

VILNIUS, January 23, 2003. The Bank of Lithuania will issue a 500 litas gold coin dedicated to the Palace of the Rulers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania in 2005. It will be the highest denomination of a commemorative gold coin ever issued in this country.

Under the program for 2003, the central bank will issue a 200 litas bi-metallic gold and silver coin to mark the 50th anniversary of King Mindaugas' coronation. The highest denomination commemorative gold coin issued to date is a 100 litas gold coin honoring Vytautas, the Grand Duke of Lithuania.

The board of the Bank of Lithuania approved a schedule of issuing commemorative coins in 2004 and 2005 on Thursday, the central bank public relations officer said.

Under the schedule, three 50 litas silver commemorative coins will be issued in 2004, dedicated to the Ensemble of Pazaislis Monastery of Camaldolese Monks, the 425th anniversary of Vilnius University, and the 475th anniversary of the First Lithuanian Statute. A 5 litas denomination silver commemorative coin will be dedicated to the Curonian Spit, included into the UNESCO world heritage program.

Also, three 50 silver litas commemorative coins will be issued in 2005, dedicated to Kernave, the old capital of Lithuania, the 150th anniversary of the National Museum of Lithuania, and the 100th anniversary of the Great Seimas of Lithuania.

In addition, a 1 litas copper and nickel commemorative circulation coin dedicated to the Palace of the Rulers of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania will be issued in 2005.

NEW PROOF SETS COMING THIS YEAR!

As a result of increased interest in Lithuanian commemorative coins and Lithuania's invitation to join the EU, the Bank of Lithuania plans to issue a 2003-dated proof set of circulation coins later this year. The last proof sets were dated 2000 and these proved quite popular. The new sets will be issued at about the same price. Uncirculated quality sets are also being planned. For more information, contact the Bank of Lithuania at: agruodyte@lbank.lt.

Predecessors of the portrait coins of King Jogalia?

Aleksandras Radžius

It will not be until at least mid-2003 that the research on the 62 coins of King Jogalia found in Vilnius this past June will be completed and the findings published. Only then will we learn if the newly found portrait coins yielded additional information. Specifically, we are awaiting to see if the legend around the portrait could be determined.

In the meanwhile, we should be aware that 10 coins with PECHAT on the obverse and a similar beast on the reverse are known. These coins have sporadically turned up since 1933 and all were presented at a recent numismatic meeting in Novgorod by Dalia Grimalauskaitė, Director of the Numismatic Section of the Lithuanian National Museum in Vilnius.

Some aspects of these coins are noteworthy. Each coin was minted with a different set of dies suggesting that they were minted either over a long period of time, or that many die sinkers produced a number of dies simultaneously. Also, there seems to be a great variability of silver content of these coins. Since all were minted using heated silver planchettes, not the silver wire technique used in Russia, it is possible that foreign coins of variable silver content were used as raw material. Further, at least the first nine coins seem to have suffered corrosive deterioration while in the soil and were possibly clipped while in circulation. Once the metal lost by each coin is reattributed and the appearance of each coin is reconstituted to what it probably looked like when first minted, it is possibly that these coins were originally minted as pennyweight and possibly also as half-pennyweight coins, i.e. weighting 22 to 28 grains (1.4 to 1.8 grams) and 11 to 14 grains (0.7 to 0.9 grams) respectively.

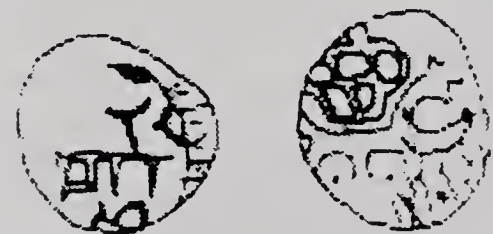
The fact that one PECHAT/beast coin was reminted into a PECHAT/spearhead-Greek

Cross coin is most interesting! It might suggest that PECHAT/beast coins predate PECHAT/spearhead-Greek Cross coins. It is also possible that it was necessary to revert to the old style coinage for political reasons. For example, Duke Kestutis reminting King Jogalia's coins during the 8 months that Kestutis claimed the throne of Lithuania. Only additional finds will shed light on this most intriguing coin.

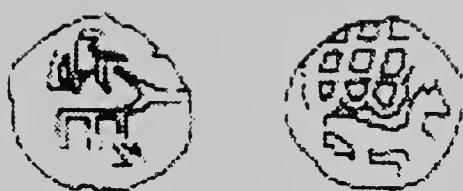
Although most of these coins were found in Eastern Lithuania, it's too early to make any inferences. If more excavations were to be conducted in Samogithia, Latvia or Ruthenia, who knows how many coins of this type might turn up. Great archeological work had been done in the past 70 years, but let's wait till more finds are discovered before making deductions.



Punia, Jieznas District. 1958-1959 excavations
11.2 grains (0.726 grams), 17 mm diam.
75.8% silver. Lithuanian National Museum
Inventory No. AR 388:116.



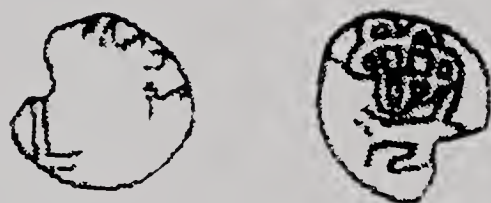
Vilnius. 1987 excavation at the Lower Castle
13.1 grains (0.851 grams), 17 mm diam.
93.4% silver. Lithuanian National Museum
Inventory No. GRD 49711/1.



Vilnius. 1991 excavation at the Lower Castle
9.8 grains (0.632 grams), 15 mm diam.
87.6% silver. Lithuanian National Museum
Inventory No. GRD 57756/14.



Pikčiūnai, Moletai District. 1995 chance find.
16.2 grains (1.049 grams). Private collection.



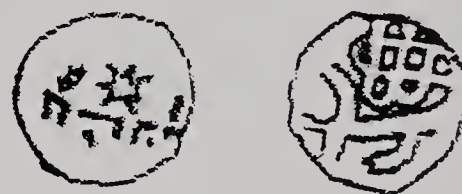
Lokstene, Latvia. 1977 excavation
10.4 grains (0.677 grams), 15 mm diam.



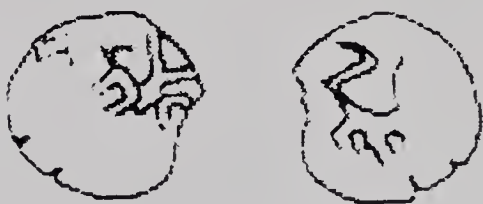
Skaidiškės-Rudamina(?), Vilnius District.
Second half 20th century chance find.
15.9 grains (1.028 grams), 18 mm diam.
Private collection.



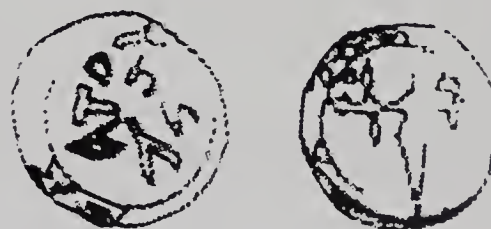
Vilnius. 1988 excavation at the Lower Castle
14.8 grains (0.961 grams), 17 mm diam.
96.6% silver. Lithuanian National Museum
Inventory No. GRD 49711/18.



Šeimišėliai, Anykščiai District. 1995
excavation, 8.2 grains (0.530 grams),
15 mm diam. Anykščiai Regional Museum.



Vilnius, (Verkiai). 1992 chance find.
9.3 grains (0.6 grams). Private collection



Kaunas (Šančiai). 1933 hoard. PECHAT/
beast coin reminted as PECHAT/spearhead-
Greek Cross coin. 20.2 grains (1.31
grams), 18 mm diam. Kaunas M.K.
Čiurlionis Museum Inventory No. AG 9138.

10. WANT/FOR SALE ADS

FOR SALE: The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture has made a special purchase of the 2002-dated .925 silver proof 5 Litai coin featuring the so-called "Barn Owl." Only 3,000 pieces were minted, and these coins have attracted both Lithuanian and world topical collectors. The Museum is offering them for sale at \$60 each plus \$5 postage and handling. Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture Gift Shop, 6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629. E-mail: giftshop@lithuanianmuseum.org. (773) 582-6500. When ordering, please mention that you saw the ad in The Knight.

WANTED: I am actively buying Lithuanian military and Boy Scout Orders, and Estonian Fireman medals. Send me a list of what you have for sale. Tony Tumonis, 4160 W. Melinda Lane, Tucson, AZ 85742-9106. E-mail: Lith57@aol.com.

WANTED: Picture postcards of Lithuanian. Klaipėda/Memel, pre-1941 only. Send photocopies with quotes to: J. R. Greene, 26 Bearsden Road, Athol, MA 01331.

FOR SALE: LITHUANIAN Pre-WWII Coins! 1925 1 centas (Y-1) XF \$12. 1925 1 litas (silver) UNC \$25. 1925 2 litu (silver) UNC \$40.

KM-81 (Y-11) 5 centai, 1936 XF with about 30% original luster. Nice! \$14.00.

1936 10 litu (silver, Vytautas, Y-13) VF-XF (makes a great birthday or graduation gift!) \$17.

Frank Passic. E-mail: albionfp@hotmail.com. 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224. E-mail me for my complete list.

LNA TO MEET IN BALTIMORE SATURDAY, AUGUST 2

Important notice to all LNA members, friends, and "wanna-be's:" Our Lithuanian Numismatic Association will hold a general open meeting on Saturday, August 2, 2003 at 1:00 p.m. This will be held at the American Numismatic Association Convention (July 30-August 3) at the Baltimore Convention Center in Baltimore, Maryland. We have tentatively been assigned room 304 (subject to change). Mark your calendar now and make plans to attend! We will present a program itinerary next issue with names of speakers and their topics at our meeting. For more information about the ANA convention, visit their website at: www.money.org. For questions, their e-mail is: ana@money.org.

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Subscription/Membership to Volume 25 (5 issues) a donation of \$15 or more. Write: Lithuanian Numismatic Association, c/o Alex Radžius, P.O. Box 22696, Baltimore, MD 21203. E-Mail: Lithnumis@hotmail.com

EDITOR'S ADDRESS: Frank Passic, 900 S. Eaton St., Albion, MI 49224. E-mail: albionfp@hotmail.com.

FOR BACK ISSUES: Write: Sarunas Mingela, 46707 Stratford Court, Northville, MI 48167. The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association C-117903.



This unissued 1994 100 litu contained an added security thread, but it was deemed not enough to warrant its issuance into circulation. It was printed by the USBNCo. in the United States. The signatures are that of Finance Minister Stasys Vilkelis (l.) and Bank of Lithuania chairman Kazimieras Ratkevicius (r.).